

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
31 July 2003 (31.07.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/061632 A1

(51) International Patent Classification: **A61K 9/48**,
31/5513, 47/18, 47/20, A61P 25/04 // A61K 31:485,
31/4468

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB03/00221

(22) International Filing Date: 22 January 2003 (22.01.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0201367.0 22 January 2002 (22.01.2002) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MLLAB-
ORATORIES PLC** [GB/GB]; 17 Hanover Square, Lon-
don W1S 1HU (GB).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **JACKSON, Karen**
[GB/GB]; 11 Rookery Dell, Deepcar, Sheffield S35 2ND
(GB).

(74) Agent: **HARRISON GODDARD FOOTE**; 31 St
Saviourgate, York YO1 8NQ (GB).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI,
SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD OF TREATMENT OF A PATIENT REQUIRING ANALGESIA

(57) Abstract: There is described a method of treatment of a patient requiring analgesia which comprises the separate, simultaneous or sequential administration of a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic, devazepide and a surfactant. There is also described a monophasic pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of devazepide effective in the enhancement of opioid analgesia and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant.

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METHOD OF TREATMENT OF A PATIENT REQUIRING ANALGESIA

This invention relates to a novel method of treatment and a novel pharmaceutical composition related thereto.

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International Patent Application No. WO 99/18967 describes pharmaceutical compositions for treating chronic and neuropathic pain which comprises an analgesic amount of an opioid and an opioid potentiating amount of a CCK antagonist. WO '967 describes the use of both CCK-A (CCK-1) antagonists and CCK-B (CCK-2) antagonists, although it is described that, generally, CCK-B (CCK-2) antagonists are preferred. Moreover, page 2, lines 6 to 8 of WO '967 describes that CCK-A (CCK-1) antagonists may be suitable, but only at relatively higher dosages.

One specific CCK-A (CCK-1) antagonist which is mentioned in WO 99/18967 is devazepide (Devacade®), which is 3s-(-)-1,3-dihydro-3-(2-indolecarbonylamino)-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.

Devazepide is commonly administered alongside an opioid analgesic, e.g. such as morphine. However, in normal doses, the commonest side-effects of morphine and other opioid analgesics are nausea, vomiting, constipation, drowsiness, and confusion; tolerance generally develops with long-term use, but not to constipation which is the most common undesirable side effect of morphine treatment.

International Patent Application No. WO 99/18967 specifically describes a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a CCK antagonist, such as devazepide, an opioid and a biphasic carrier, comprising a glyceride derivative organic phase. This application suggests the possible use of a surfactant, especially when the formulation is in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion.

We have now surprisingly found that a method of treatment of a patient requiring analgesia which comprises administering a monophasic form of devazepide which may be prepared with a surfactant. The use of a surfactant is advantageous in that,

inter alia, it improves the powder flow and/or separation properties of solid devazepide and also reduces or mitigates the undesirable side effects of opioid administration, e.g. constipation.

- 5 Thus, according to the invention we provide a method of treatment of a patient requiring analgesia which comprises the separate, simultaneous or sequential administration of a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic, devazepide and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant wherein the daily dosage of devazepide is up to 0.7 mg/kg/day.

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The method of the invention especially provides a method as hereinbefore described wherein the devazepide and the pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant are in a monophasic form, e.g. solid or liquid form. Preferably, the devazepide and the pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant are in a monophasic form, eg a liquid form or
15 a solid dosage form. The phrase solid dosage form may mean, for example, in tablet form or, preferably in the form of a flowable powder in a capsule. We have found that the use of a surfactant in a solid dose devazepide composition as hereinbefore described has the advantage of mitigating constipation due to the concomitant administration of an opioid analgesic, whilst also improving the physical properties
20 of devazepide in a solid dose formulation.

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Any conventionally known pharmaceutically acceptable surfactants may be used in the method of the invention. Such surfactants include, but shall not be limited to, a lipophilic surfactant, a hydrophilic surfactant or a glyceride, or combinations thereof.

30

When the surfactant is a hydrophilic surfactant, it may be an ionic or a non-ionic surfactant. Examples of non-ionic hydrophilic surfactants include, *inter alia*, alkylglucosides; alkylmaltosides; alkylthioglucosides; lauryl macrogolglycerides; polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers; polyoxyethylene alkylphenols; polyethylene glycol fatty acids esters; polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; polyglycerol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene glycerides; polyoxyethylene sterols,

derivatives, and analogues thereof; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils; reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one member of the group consisting of fatty acids, glycerides, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and sterols; tocopherol polyethylene glycol succinates; sugar esters; sugar
5 ethers; sucroglycerides; and mixtures thereof.

Examples of ionic hydrophilic surfactants include, *inter alia*, alkyl ammonium salts; bile acids and salts, analogues, and derivatives thereof; fatty acid derivatives of amino acids, carnitines, oligopeptides, and polypeptides; glyceride derivatives of
10 amino acids, oligopeptides, and polypeptides; acyl lactylates; mono-, diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides; succinoylated monoglycerides; citric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides; alginate salts; propylene glycol alginate; lecithins and hydrogenated lecithins; lysolecithin and hydrogenated lysolecithins; lysophospholipids and derivatives thereof; phospholipids and derivatives thereof;
15 salts of alkylsulphates; salts of fatty acids; sodium docusate; and mixtures thereof.

Examples of lipophilic surfactants include, *inter alia*, alcohols; polyoxyethylene alkylethers; fatty acids; bile acids; glycerol fatty acid esters; acetylated glycerol fatty acid esters; lower alcohol fatty acids esters; polyethylene glycol fatty acid esters;
20 polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters; polypropylene glycol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene glycerides; lactic acid derivatives of mono/diglycerides; propylene glycol diglycerides; sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; transesterified vegetable oils; sterols; sterol derivatives; sugar esters; sugar ethers; sucroglycerides;
25 polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils; reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one member of the group consisting of fatty acids, glycerides, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and sterols; and mixtures thereof.

30 Examples of glycerides include mono-, di- or tri-glycerides. Such triglycerides include, *inter alia*, vegetable oils, fish oils, animal fats, hydrogenated vegetable oils,

partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, synthetic triglycerides, modified triglycerides, fractionated triglycerides, and mixtures thereof.

5 In an especially preferred embodiment of the invention the surfactant will be capable of improving powder flow of devazepide and may be known to be a therapeutically effective laxative and/or stool softener. Such laxatives and/or stool softeners may, preferentially be ionic surfactants, especially alkyl sulphosuccinates, alkyl sulphates or alkyl ammonium salts.

10 Thus, in a preferred embodiment of the invention the surfactant may be selected from the group, docusate sodium (dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate), sodium dodecyl sulphate and tetradecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide.

15 In a further embodiment of the invention the surfactant may also possess antimicrobial and/or antiseptic properties. Thus, for example, when the surfactant is tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, it may, preferentially, be cetrimide (cetrimide is a mixture substantially comprising tetradecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide and small amounts of dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide and cetrimonium bromide).

20

In the most preferred embodiment of the invention the surfactant is docusate sodium.

25 The method of the invention may preferentially comprise the use of a composition which comprises one or more fillers. Thus, such fillers may be selected from the group lactose, mannitol, talc, magnesium stearate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, citric acid, spray-dried lactose, hydrolysed starches, directly compressible starch, microcrystalline cellulose, cellulosics, sorbitol, sucrose, sucrose-based materials, icodextrin, calcium sulphate, dibasic calcium phosphate and dextrose. A preferred filler is starch, e.g. corn starch.

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When the method of the invention comprises the use of a composition which includes a filler, the size of the devazepide and filler particles may be the same or

different. However, in a preferred embodiment the sizes of the devazepide and filler particles will differ. Preferentially, the devazepide, surfactant and/or the filler may be of reduced particle size, e.g. by milling.

5 The devazepide, surfactant and filler may be present as an intimate mixture. However, in a preferred embodiment the filler particles may be coated with the surfactant, the coated filler and devazepide then being formed into an intimate mixture.

10 The method of the invention wherein the compositions, comprising devazepide, a filler and a surfactant are, especially advantageous in that, *inter alia*, the surfactant acts to hinder or prevent separation of the devazepide and the filler. Furthermore, in one embodiment of the invention the surfactant may also have desirable laxative and/or stool softening properties.

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The amount of surfactant present in the composition used in the method of the invention may vary, depending upon, *inter alia*, the level of devazepide present, the level of concomitant opioid analgesic administered, etc. Generally, the ratio of devazepide:surfactant may be from 5:1 to 25:1 w/w, preferably from 10:1 to 15:1

20 w/w, most preferably 12.5:1 w/w.

When the composition used in the method of the invention includes a filler, the composition may generally comprise devazepide and a surfactant, in the ratio as hereinbefore described, with the remainder of the composition being made up with a
25 filler.

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A preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a method wherein a composition as hereinbefore described is filled into a capsule. Any conventionally known materials may be used for the capsule, however a preferred material is gelatin.

Thus, for example, in one embodiment of the invention the composition as hereinbefore described may be made up into a capsule formulation, e.g. with a fill

weight of 150 mg \pm 5% by weight or 300 mg \pm 5% by weight. In the one preferred embodiment, the capsule formulation may comprise 1.25mg devazepide, 0.1 mg surfactant, e.g. docusate sodium, and 148.65 mg of a filler, e.g. corn starch. In a further preferred embodiment, the capsule formulation may comprise 2.5mg devazepide, 0.2 mg surfactant, e.g. docusate sodium, and 297.3 mg of a filler, e.g. corn starch.

According to a further aspect of the invention we provide the use of devazepide in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of devazepide and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant.

The use of the invention is preferentially the use in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition wherein the composition comprises any of the aspects of the methods hereinbefore described. The use as hereinbefore described preferentially comprises the use in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition in monophasic form.

By the term therapeutically effective amount of devazepide we generally mean an amount of devazepide effective in the enhancement of opioid analgesia.

In the method of the invention a variety of opioids may be used. Thus, the opioid may be selected from those which are effective analgesics and particularly those which need to be administered at relatively high or increasing doses. Examples include morphine, or a salt thereof such as the sulphate, chloride or hydrochloride, or the other 1,4-hydroxymorphinan opioid analgesics such as naloxone, meperidine, butorphanol or pentazocine, or morphine-6-glucuronide, codeine, dihydrocodeine, diamorphine, dextropropoxyphene, pethidine, fentanyl, alfentanil, alphaprodine, buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, heroin (diacetylmorphine), hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone), hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone), levorphanol, meptazinol, methadone, metopon (methyldihydromorphinone), nalbuphine, oxycodone (dihydrohydroxycodeinone), oxymorphone (dihydrohydroxymorphinone), phenadoxone, phenazocine,

remifentanyl, tramadol, or a salt of any of these. The opioid used in the method of the invention may comprise any combination of the aforementioned compounds. Naloxone is also included within the definition of an opioid. Especially preferred analgesics which may be mentioned are hydromorphone, oxycodone, morphine, e.g.
5 morphine sulphate and fentanyl. In a preferred embodiment of the invention the analgesic is morphine or morphine sulphate. In a further preferred embodiment the opioid is fentanyl or a salt thereof.

In the method of the invention the devazepide and/or the opioid may be administered
10 using any methods conventionally known *per se*. Thus, such methods would include, but shall not be limited to, administration intravenously, intra-arterially, orally, intrathecally, intranasally, intrarectally, intramuscularly/subcutaneously, by inhalation and by transdermal patch. When the devazepide and/or opioid is administered intravenously, it may, for example, be as an intravenous bolus or a
15 continuous intravenous infusion. When the devazepide and/or the opioid is administered subcutaneously, it may for example be by subcutaneous infusion. Preferably, the opioid and/or devazepide are administered intravenously or orally. Oral administration is especially preferred. In a further preferred embodiment the opioid may be administered by a transdermal patch. When a transdermal patch is
20 used, the preferred opioid is fentanyl or a salt thereof.

Thus, in the method of the invention the daily dosage of devazepide may vary depending upon, *inter alia*, the weight of the patient, the method of administration, etc. In patients that are suffering serious disorders, such as cancer patients, the
25 weight of the patient may be very low and therefore the dosage of devazepide consequentially may be low. Preferably, the daily dosage of devazepide may be from 25 µg/kg/day to 0.7 mg/kg/day, more preferably from 50 µg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day. For oral administration the daily dosage of devazepide may be from 0.07 mg/kg/day to 0.7 mg/kg/day, preferably 0.07 mg/kg/day to 0.29 mg/kg/day. For
30 intravenous administration the dosage of devazepide is preferably 50 µg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day.

Thus, the expected daily dose of surfactant, which may optionally have laxative and/or stool softening properties, may be up to 0.056 mg/kg/day. Thus, dependant upon the patient, the daily dosage of surfactant may be from 0.4mg to 1.6mg, preferably 0.8mg. Most preferably, the surfactant will be one which posses both
5 laxative and stool softening properties.

In the method of the invention the dosage of the opioid analgesic administered may vary depending upon, *inter alia*, the nature of the opioid analgesic, the weight of the patient, the method of administration, etc. Thus, for example, the dosage of, e.g. an
10 opioid, such as morphine, may be from 5 to 2000mg daily. A particular dosage which may be mentioned is from 10 to 240mg daily. A daily dosage of morphine may be from 5 to 100mg or occasionally up to 500mg.

According to a yet further aspect of the invention we provide a monophasic
15 pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of devazepide effective in the enhancement of opioid analgesia and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant.

Preferably, the devazepide and the pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant are in a solid dosage form. The phrase solid dosage form may mean, for example, in tablet
20 form or, preferably in the form of a flowable powder in a capsule.

The composition of this aspect of the invention is preferentially a composition which comprises any of the aspects of the methods hereinbefore descried.

25 The devazepide used in the method and/or the composition of the invention is the S enantiomer, preferentially, the S enantiomer wherein the level of R enantiomer, which may be present as an impurity, is not greater than 1.5% w/w.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of treatment of a patient requiring analgesia which comprises the separate, simultaneous or sequential administration of a therapeutically effective
5 amount of an opioid analgesic, devazepide and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant wherein the daily dosage of devazepide is up to 0.7 mg/kg/day.
2. A method of treatment of a patient undergoing opioid analgesic therapy which comprises the administration of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a
10 therapeutically effective amount of devazepide and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant wherein the daily dosage of devazepide is up to 0.7 mg/kg/day.
3. A method of treatment according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the devazepide and surfactant are presented as a monophasic form pharmaceutical
15 composition.
4. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the daily dosage of devazepide is from 25 µg/kg/day to 0.7 mg/kg/day.
- 20 5. A method according to claim 4 characterised in that the daily dosage of devazepide is from 50 µg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day.
6. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3 characterised in that the composition is in a liquid form.
25
7. A method of treatment according to claim 3 characterised in that the devazepide and surfactant are in a solid dosage form.
8. A method of treatment according to claim 7 characterised in that the
30 devazepide and surfactant are in a tablet form.

9. A method of treatment according to claim 7 characterised in that the devazepide and surfactant are in the form of a flowable powder in a capsule.

10. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the method of
5 delivery of the devazepide and/or the opioid is selected from the group, administration intravenously, intra-arterially, orally, intrathecally, intranasally, intrarectally, intramuscularly/subcutaneously, by inhalation and by transdermal patch.

10 11. A method according to claim 10 characterised in that the devazepide and/or the opioid is administered intravenously.

12. A method according to claim 11 characterised in that the intravenous administration is by intravenous bolus or a continuous intravenous infusion.

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13. A method according to claim 10 characterised in that the devazepide and/or the opioid is administered subcutaneously.

14. A method according to claim 13 characterised in that the subcutaneous
20 administration is as a subcutaneous infusion.

15. A method according to claim 10 characterised in that the devazepide and/or the opioid is administered orally.

25 16. A method according to claim 10 characterised in that the devazepide is administered orally.

17. A method according to claim 11 characterised in that the opioid is administered intravenously and the devazepide is administered intravenously.

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18. A method according to claim 15 characterised in that the opioid is administered orally and the devazepide is administered orally.

19. A method according to claim 10 characterised in that the opioid is administered by intravenous administration or oral administration.
- 5 20. A method according to claim 10 characterised in that the opioid is administered by transdermal patch.
21. A method according to claim 16 characterised in that for oral administration the daily dosage of devazepide is from 0.07 mg/kg/day to 0.7 mg/kg/day.
- 10 22. A method according to claim 21 characterised in that for oral administration the daily dosage of devazepide is from 0.07 mg/kg/day to 0.29 mg/kg/day.
23. A method according to claim 11 characterised in that for intravenous
15 administration the dosage of devazepide is 50 µg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day.
24. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the opioid is selected from the group morphine, or a salt thereof such as the sulphate, chloride or hydrochloride, or the other 1,4-hydroxymorphinan opioid analgesics such as
20 naloxone, meperidine, butorphanol or pentazocine, or morphine-6-glucuronide, codeine, dihydrocodeine, diamorphine, dextropropoxyphene, pethidine, fentanyl, alfentanil, alphaprodine, buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, heroin (diacetylmorphine), hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone), hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone), levorphanol, meptazinol, methadone,
25 metopon (methyldihydromorphinone), nalbuphine, oxycodone (dihydrohydroxycodone), oxymorphone (dihydrohydroxymorphinone), phenadoxone, phenazocine, remifentanyl, tramadol, or a salt of any of these or any combination of the aforementioned compounds.
- 30 25. A method according to claim 24 characterised in that the opioid is selected from the group hydromorphone, oxycodone, morphine, and fentanyl, and salts thereof.

26. A method according to claim 25 characterised in that the opioid is morphine or morphine sulphate.
- 5 27. A method according to claim 25 characterised in that the opioid is fentanyl, or a salt thereof.
28. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the daily dose of surfactant is up to 0.056 mg/kg/day.
- 10 29. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the daily dose of surfactant is from 0.4mg to 1.6mg per day.
30. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the dosage of an
15 opioid is from 5 to 2000mg daily.
31. A method according to claim 30 characterised in that the dosage of the opioid is from 10 to 240mg daily.
- 20 32. A method according to claim 31 characterised in that the daily dosage of the opioid is from 5 to 100mg daily.
33. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the devazepide used in the method of the invention is substantially the S enantiomer.
- 25 34. A method according to claim 33 characterised in that the level of R enantiomer, which may be present as an impurity, is not greater than 1.5% w/w.
35. A method according to claim 1 or 2 characterised in that the surfactant is a
30 lipophilic surfactant, a hydrophilic or a glyceride, or combinations thereof.

36. A method according to claim 35 characterised in that the surfactant is a hydrophilic surfactant.

37. A method according to claim 36 characterised in that the hydrophilic
5 surfactant is an ionic or a non-ionic surfactant.

38. A method according to claim 37 characterised in that the hydrophilic surfactant is a non-ionic surfactant selected from the group alkylglucosides; alkylmaltosides; alkylthioglucosides; lauryl macrogolglycerides; polyoxyethylene
10 alkyl ethers; polyoxyethylene alkylphenols; polyethylene glycol fatty acids esters; polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; polyglycerol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene glycerides; polyoxyethylene sterols, derivatives, and analogues thereof; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated
15 vegetable oils; reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one member of the group consisting of fatty acids, glycerides, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and sterols; tocopherol polyethylene glycol succinates; sugar esters; sugar ethers; sucroglycerides; and mixtures thereof.

39. A method according to claim 37 characterised in that the hydrophilic surfactant is an ionic surfactant selected from the group alkyl ammonium salts; bile acids and salts, analogues, and derivatives thereof; fatty acid derivatives of amino acids, carnitines, oligopeptides, and polypeptides; glyceride derivatives of amino acids, oligopeptides, and polypeptides; acyl lactylates; mono-, diacetylated tartaric
25 acid esters of mono-, diglycerides; succinoylated monoglycerides; citric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides; alginate salts; propylene glycol alginate; lecithins and hydrogenated lecithins; lysolecithin and hydrogenated lysolecithins; lysophospholipids and derivatives thereof; phospholipids and derivatives thereof; salts of alkylsulphates; salts of fatty acids; docusate sodium; and mixtures thereof.

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40. A method according to claim 35 characterised in that the surfactant is a lipophilic surfactant.

41. A method according to claim 40 characterised in that the lipophilic surfactant is selected from the group alcohols; polyoxyethylene alkylethers; fatty acids; bile acids; glycerol fatty acid esters; acetylated glycerol fatty acid esters; lower alcohol
5 fatty acids esters; polyethylene glycol fatty acid esters; polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters; polypropylene glycol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene glycerides; lactic acid derivatives of mono/diglycerides; propylene glycol diglycerides; sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; transesterified vegetable oils; sterols; sterol
10 derivatives; sugar esters; sugar ethers; sucroglycerides; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils; reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one member of the group consisting of fatty acids, glycerides, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and sterols; and mixtures thereof.

15 42. A method according to claim 41 characterised in that the surfactant is a glyceride.

43. A method according to claim 42 characterised in that the triglyceride is selected from the group vegetable oils, fish oils, animal fats, hydrogenated vegetable
20 oils, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, synthetic triglycerides, modified triglycerides, fractionated triglycerides, and mixtures thereof.

44. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the surfactant is a therapeutically effective laxative and/or stool softener .
25

45. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the surfactant is selected from the group alkyl sulphosuccinates, alkyl sulphates or alkyl ammonium salts.

30 46. A method according to claim 45 characterised in that the surfactant is selected from the group, docusate sodium (dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate), sodium dodecyl sulphate and tetradecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide.

47. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the surfactant also possesses antimicrobial and/or antiseptic properties.

5 48. A method according to claim 47 characterised in that the surfactant is cetrimide.

49. A method according to claim 46 characterised in that the surfactant is docusate sodium.

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50. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the composition comprises one or more fillers.

51. A method according to claim 50 characterised in that the filler particles are
15 coated with surfactant, the coated filler and devazepide then being formed into an intimate mixture.

52. A method according to claim 50 characterised in that the filler is selected from the group lactose, mannitol, talc, magnesium stearate, sodium chloride,
20 potassium chloride, citric acid, spray-dried lactose, hydrolysed starches, starch, microcrystalline cellulose, cellulosics, sorbitol, sucrose, sucrose-based materials, icodextrin, calcium sulphate, dibasic calcium phosphate and dextrose and mixtures thereof.

25 53. A method according to claim 52 characterised in that the filler is starch.

54. A method according to claim 53 characterised in that the starch is corn starch.

55. A method according to claim 50 characterised in that the size of the
30 devazepide particles and the filler particles are substantially different.

56. A method according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the ratio of devazepide:surfactant is from 5:1 to 25:1 w/w.

57. A method according to claim 49 characterised in that the composition
5 comprises devazepide and a surfactant with the remainder of the composition being made up with a filler.

58. A method according to claim 56 characterised in that the composition comprises 1.25mg devazepide, 0.1 mg surfactant and 148.65 mg of a filler.

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59. A method according to claim 57 characterised in that the composition comprises 1.25mg devazepide, 0.1 mg docusate sodium and 148.65 mg of corn starch.

15 60. A method according to claim 56 characterised in that the composition comprises is 2.5mg devazepide, 0.2 mg surfactant and 297.3mg of a filler.

61. A method according to claim 59 characterised in that the composition comprises 2.5mg devazepide, 0.2mg docusate sodium and 297.3mg corn starch.

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62. A method according to claims 1, 2 or 49 characterised in that the composition is filled into a capsule.

63. A method according to claim 61 characterised in that the capsule is a gelatin
25 capsule.

64. The use of devazepide in the manufacture of a monophasic pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of devazepide and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant wherein the daily dosage of devazepide is up
30 to 0.7 mg/kg/day.

65. The use according to claim 64 characterised in that the pharmaceutical composition is in solid dosage form.
66. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of devazepide and a pharmaceutically acceptable surfactant wherein the daily dosage of devazepide is up to 0.7 mg/kg/day.
67. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the daily dosage of devazepide is from 25 µg/kg/day to 0.7 mg/kg/day.
68. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 67 characterised in that the daily dosage of devazepide is from 50 µg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day.
69. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the composition is in a liquid form.
70. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the composition is in a solid dosage form.
71. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 70 characterised in that the composition is in the form of a tablet.
72. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 70 characterised in that the composition is in the form of a flowable powder in a capsule.
73. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the composition is adapted for the separate, simultaneous or sequential administration with a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid analgesic.

74. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the composition is adapted to be administered intravenously, intra-arterially, orally, intrathecally, intranasally, intrarectally, 5 intramuscularly/subcutaneously, by inhalation or by transdermal patch.

75. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74 characterised in that the devazepide and/or the opioid is adapted to be administered intravenously. 10

76. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 75 characterised in that the intravenous administration is by intravenous bolus or a continuous intravenous infusion.

77. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74 characterised in that the devazepide and/or the opioid is adapted to be administered subcutaneously. 15

78. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 77 characterised in that the subcutaneous administration is as a subcutaneous infusion. 20

79. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74 characterised in that the devazepide and/or the opioid is adapted to be administered orally. 25

80. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74 characterised in that the devazepide is administered orally.

81. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 75 characterised in that the opioid is administered intravenously and the devazepide is administered intravenously. 30

82. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 79 characterised in that the opioid is administered orally and the devazepide is administered orally.

5 83. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74 characterised in that the opioid is administered by intravenous administration or oral administration.

84. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74
10 characterised in that the opioid is administered by transdermal patch.

85. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 74 characterised in that for oral administration the daily dosage of devazepide is from 0.07 mg/kg/day to 0.7 mg/kg/day.

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86. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 85 characterised in that for oral administration the daily dosage of devazepide is from 0.07 mg/kg/day to 0.29 mg/kg/day.

20 87. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 86 characterised in that for intravenous administration the dosage of devazepide is 50 µg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day.

88. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66
25 characterised in that the opioid is selected from the group morphine, or a salt thereof such as the sulphate, chloride or hydrochloride, or the other 1,4-hydroxymorphinan opioid analgesics such as naloxone, meperidine, butorphanol or pentazocine, or morphine-6-glucuronide, codeine, dihydrocodeine, diamorphine, dextropropoxyphene, pethidine, fentanyl, alfentanil, alphaprodine, buprenorphine,
30 dextromoramide, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, heroin (diacetylmorphine), hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone), hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone), levorphanol, meptazinol, methadone, metopon (methyldihydromorphinone),

nalbuphine, oxycodone (dihydrohydroxycodone), oxymorphone (dihydrohydroxymorphine), phenadoxone, phenazocine, remifentanyl, tramadol, or a salt of any of these, or any combination of the aforementioned compounds.

- 5 89. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 88 characterised in that the opioid is selected from the group hydromorphone, oxycodone, morphine and fentanyl, or a salt thereof.
- 10 90. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 89 characterised in that the opioid is morphine or morphine sulphate.
91. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 89 characterised in that the opioid is fentanyl, or a salt thereof.
- 15 92. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the daily dose of surfactant is up to 0.056 mg/kg/day.
93. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the daily dose of surfactant is from 0.4mg to 1.6mg per day.
- 20 94. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the dosage of an opioid is from 5 to 2000mg daily.
95. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 94 characterised in that the dosage of the opioid is from 10 to 240mg daily.
- 25 96. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 95 characterised in that the daily dosage of the opioid is from 5 to 100mg daily.
- 30 97. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the devazepide is substantially the S enantiomer.

98. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 97 characterised in that the level of R enantiomer, which may be present as an impurity, is not greater than 1.5% w/w.
- 5 99. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the surfactant is a lipophilic surfactant, a hydrophilic or a glyceride, or combinations thereof.
- 10 100. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 99 characterised in that the surfactant is a hydrophilic surfactant.
101. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 100 characterised in that the hydrophilic surfactant is an ionic or a non-ionic surfactant.
- 15 102. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 101 characterised in that the hydrophilic surfactant is a non-ionic surfactant selected from the group alkylglucosides; alkylmaltosides; alkylthioglucosides; lauryl macrogolglycerides; polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers; polyoxyethylene alkylphenols; polyethylene glycol fatty acids esters; polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters; 20 polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; polyglycerol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene glycerides; polyoxyethylene sterols, derivatives, and analogues thereof; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils; reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one member of the group consisting of fatty acids, glycerides, 25 vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and sterols; tocopherol polyethylene glycol succinates; sugar esters; sugar ethers; sucroglycerides; and mixtures thereof.
103. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 101 characterised in that the hydrophilic surfactant is an ionic surfactant selected from 30 the group alkyl ammonium salts; bile acids and salts, analogues, and derivatives thereof; fatty acid derivatives of amino acids, carnitines, oligopeptides, and polypeptides; glyceride derivatives of amino acids, oligopeptides, and polypeptides;

acyl lactylates; mono-, diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides; succinoylated monoglycerides; citric acid esters of mono-, diglycerides; alginate salts; propylene glycol alginate; lecithins and hydrogenated lecithins; lysolecithin and hydrogenated lysolecithins; lysophospholipids and derivatives thereof;
5 phospholipids and derivatives thereof; salts of alkylsulphates; salts of fatty acids; docusate sodium; and mixtures thereof.

104. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 99 characterised in that the surfactant is a lipophilic surfactant.

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105. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 104 characterised in that the lipophilic surfactant is selected from the group alcohols; polyoxyethylene alkylethers; fatty acids; bile acids; glycerol fatty acid esters; acetylated glycerol fatty acid esters; lower alcohol fatty acids esters; polyethylene
15 glycol fatty acid esters; polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters; polypropylene glycol fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene glycerides; lactic acid derivatives of mono/diglycerides; propylene glycol diglycerides; sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers; transesterified vegetable oils; sterols; sterol derivatives; sugar esters;
20 sugar ethers; sucroglycerides; polyoxyethylene vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils; reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one member of the group consisting of fatty acids, glycerides, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and sterols; and mixtures thereof.

25 106. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 99 characterised in that the surfactant is a glyceride.

107. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 106 characterised in that the triglyceride is selected from the group vegetable oils, fish
30 oils, animal fats, hydrogenated vegetable oils, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, synthetic triglycerides, modified triglycerides, fractionated triglycerides, and mixtures thereof.

108. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the surfactant is a therapeutically effective surfactant.
- 5 109. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the surfactant is selected from the group alkyl sulphosuccinates, alkyl sulphates or alkyl ammonium salts.
- 10 110. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 109 characterised in that the surfactant is selected from the group, docusate sodium (dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate), sodium dodecyl sulphate and tetradecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide.
- 15 111. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the surfactant also possesses antimicrobial and/or antiseptic properties.
- 20 112. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 111 characterised in that the surfactant is cetrimide.
113. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 110 characterised in that the surfactant is docusate sodium.
- 25 114. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the composition comprises one or more fillers.
- 30 115. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 114 characterised in that the filler particles are coated with the surfactant, the coated filler and devazepide then being formed into an intimate mixture.
116. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 114 characterised in that the filler is selected from the group lactose, mannitol, talc,

magnesium stearate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, citric acid, spray-dried lactose, hydrolysed starches, starch, microcrystalline cellulose, cellulosics, sorbitol, sucrose, sucrose-based materials, icodextrin, calcium sulphate, dibasic calcium phosphate and dextrose and mixtures thereof.

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117. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 116 characterised in that the filler is starch.

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118. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 117 characterised in that the starch is corn starch.

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119. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 114 characterised in that the size of the devazepide particles and the filler particles are different.

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120. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66 characterised in that the ratio of devazepide:surfactant is from 5:1 to 25:1 w/w.

121. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 114 characterised in that the composition comprises devazepide and a surfactant with the remainder of the composition being made up with a filler.

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122. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 121 characterised in that the composition comprises 1.25mg devazepide, 0.1 mg surfactant and 148.65 mg of a filler.

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123. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 122 characterised in that the composition comprises 1.25mg devazepide, 0.1 mg docusate sodium and 148.65 mg of corn starch.

124. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 121 characterised in that the composition comprises is 2.5mg devazepide, 0.2 mg surfactant and 297.3mg of a filler.

5. 125. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 124 characterised in that the composition comprises 2.5mg devazepide, 0.2mg docusate sodium and 297.3mg corn starch.

126. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 66
10 characterised in that the composition is filled into a capsule.

127. A monophasic pharmaceutical composition according to claim 126 characterised in that the capsule is a gelatin capsule.

- 15 128. A method or a composition substantially as described with reference to the accompanying examples.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No
PCT/GB 03/00221

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K9/48 A61K31/5513 A61K47/18 A61K47/20 A61P25/04
//A61K31/485, A61K31/4468

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>WO 99 18967 A (IVERSEN LESLIE LARS ; PANOS THERAPEUTICS LIMITED (GB)) 22 April 1999 (1999-04-22) cited in the application</p> <p>See Example 4: (a) Core; Example 5; Example 6 the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--- -/-</p>	<p>1-5, 7-43, 50-58, 60, 62-68, 70-108, 114-122, 124, 126-128</p>

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 June 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/06/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Giménez Miralles, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No
PCT/GB 03/00221

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 153 191 A (WOODRUFF GEOFFREY N) 6 October 1992 (1992-10-06)	2-5, 7-43, 50-58, 60, 62-68, 70-108, 114-122, 124, 126-128
A	examples 2,3 ----- GB 1 564 039 A (BERGER F) 2 April 1980 (1980-04-02) examples -----	1-128

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB 03/00221

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-5, 7-63, 128
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.1

Although claims 1-5, 7-63 and 128 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Continuation of Box I.1

Claims Nos.: 1-5,7-63,128'

Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 03/00221

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WO 9918967	A	22-04-1999	AT 229337 T	15-12-2002
			AU 9547598 A	03-05-1999
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			WO 9303717 A1	04-03-1993
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